

CALIFORNIA

YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:

1991

TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:

\$37,871,055



DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 21,436 California women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	24.8	26.0
White	25.8	25.7
Black	30.9	31.5
Hispanic	13.9	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	11.3	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	8.8	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	65	56
1996	-	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 4,200 California women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 16,900 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 2,290 California women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.7	2.8
White	2.5	2.5
Black	4.4	6.1
Hispanic	3.7	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.0	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	80	79*
1996	-	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 500 California women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 1,300 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

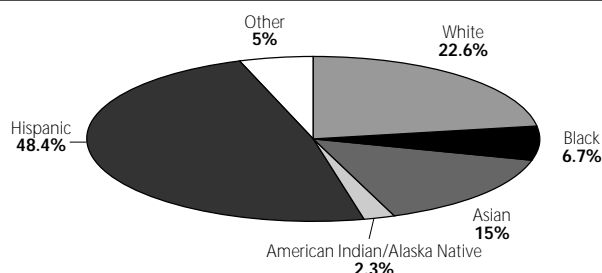
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

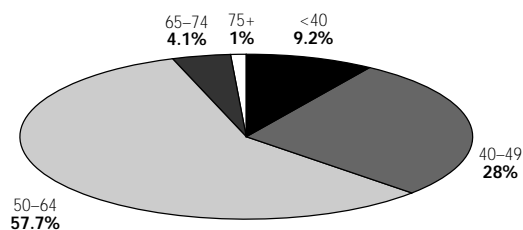
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the California Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)

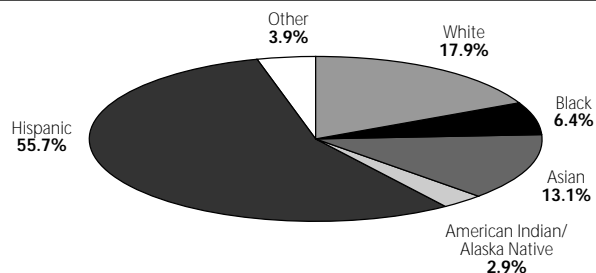


Number of Mammograms 68,197
given through the California program as of September 30, 1998

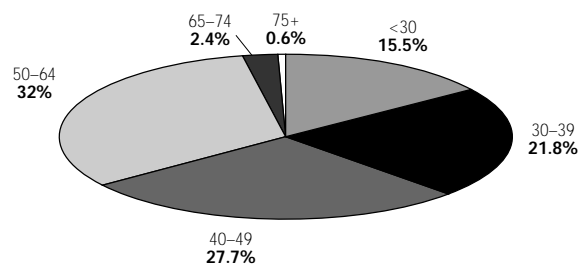
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the California Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 106,046
given through the California program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a screening mammogram, women must be aged 40 or older.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 25 years of age.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

- Statewide efforts: television messages (PSA), posters, bus and commuter placards, flyers, newsletters, special promotional events
- Local efforts: newspaper, radio messages, health fairs, community events, speakers, and door-to-door contact and flyers

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN CALIFORNIA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20-64	21	66	2	13	81
Women age 40-64	18	71	3	9	83

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds California's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state developed its comprehensive program in 1991. California has received funds totaling \$37,871,055 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 21,436 California women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 24.8 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in California was 30.9 per 100,000 women. The percent of California women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 65 percent in 1992 to 78 percent in 1995. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 16,900 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 4,200 deaths from breast cancer in California women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, California's program provided 68,197 mammograms.

Two thousand two hundred and ninety women in California died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.7 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in California was 4.4 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 80 percent of California women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1991, 80 percent of the state's women aged 25 and older reported having had a Pap test in the previous two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,300 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 500 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in California women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 106,046 Pap tests.

California does legislate reimbursement for breast and cervical cancer screening and breast reconstruction or prosthesis. The state also supports breast cancer screening and education programs with tobacco tax funds. These funds enable women to receive breast cancer diagnostic services. The state mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities. California requires physicians to provide patients a written summary of treatment options. State income tax forms contain a check-off for breast cancer research funds.

While virtually all women age 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, except women who are not documented residents, 21 percent of California women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in California had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram and 25 or over for a Pap test. California's public education and outreach efforts include television messages (PSA), posters, bus and commuter placards, flyers, newsletters, and special promotional events. Other efforts include newspaper, radio messages, health fairs, community events, speakers, and door-to-door contact and flyers.

California has made a major commitment to professional education using both state and program funds. Three modules addressing clinical breast examinations, patient-provider communication; and an overview of breast cancer have been developed. These products are being delivered through continuing education and training classes, self study, and CD-ROM.